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Formation of South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government Called For by Fighting Needs and the Whole People's Aspirations.

Political Report by Lawyer Nguyen Han Tho
Pages 4 and 5

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Continued Holocaust of Enemy Forces and Motorized Vehicles:

From June 9 to 16: 5 US, Thai and Puppet Battalions and Equivalent Units Wiped Out. 450 Tanks, Armoured Cars and Trucks Destroyed in 12 Engagements.

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IN his May 14 speech, President Nixon owned that the war in Viet Nam was the "most difficult and urgent problem facing the United States. Why is that? Simply because the U.S. has failed in this war, and failure generates difficulties. There has been no clearer confession of unsuccess than Mr. Nixon's: "We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield"

A LOSING VENTURE

THE "prevalent strategy" referred to here is the "limited warfare" strategy aimed at: 1) wiping out the liberation forces, 2) pacifying the rural areas; and 3) encircling the South Viet Nam revolution. None of these objectives has been achieved. All U.S. strategic plans, from the "strategic counter-offensive" to the "two prongs" and "clear-

There have been in the history of wars instances in which an invader finds himself in an unmistakable losing posture although his forces have not been destroyed to the last soldier. U.S. case in South Viet Nam is one in point. But what is worse for Washington, the prolonged presence of a large expeditionary corps in this far-off land will only add to its difficulties. So long as the doomed war of aggression

"Viet Nam is a noose around American's neck. It has damaged us abroad, furred our pockets at home, alienated the nation from its own youth. It undercut efforts against poverty and racism, provoked revolution and civil war, and thrusts us towards isolationism... It is the cancer. All ills stem from it."

Admitting in his May 14 speech that the Viet Nam war was "the most difficult war in American history," Mr. Nixon had to resign himself as Mr. Kennedy did, to the irrepressible downward trend inaugurated by his predecessor. In the above said speech he has also admitted that his impatience to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire and settle this most difficult problem confronting his administration.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. Command in Saigon has been endeavouring to vump up the puppet troops, sending them to the outer perimeter of defence to experiment the implementation of the "de-Americanization" programme. But the only result was an acceleration of their collapse at the hands of the PLAF. Thus in May, the 18th puppet division

Mr. Nixon's plan is to gain time for the reinforcement of the puppet army and at the same time for the withdrawal of U.S. forces. To attain this goal, he advocates "maximum pressure" on the battlefield and "a position of strength" at the conference table. This of course is not consistent with what he said: "We have ruled out the possibility of a purely military solution on the battlefield") and even with the general trend of U.S. policy, which is to bring about a cease-fire and trying to reduce casualties. As a result, U.S. losses have been mounting in the last few months and its defence strategy has been revealing its flaws and its vulnerability to a surprise attack. It has exposed his true colours as

HONOURABLE WAY OUT FOR THE U.S.

WHAT has been said above testifies to Mr. Nixon's inconsistency. There remains only one way out for him; that is the immediate cessation

Since M. Nixon has declared his observance of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, he must first of all abide by their most basic provisions, i.e. to recognize Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. However, in his May 14 speech, the U.S. President did not say a single word about the subject. He deliberately blurred

the famous "peace basket" of early 1966. Both of them were based on these two preposterous assumptions: 1) that South Viet Nam was victim of an "aggression" from North Viet Nam; and 2) that the U.S. had to honour its "commitments" to South Viet Nam.

Just like Mr. Johnson, Mr. Nixon stressed that the U.S. was seeking only a "limited goal" in Viet Nam. But this in itself was a betrayal of his neo-colonialist designs, because, who gave him the right to seek any goal in a foreign country?

Mr. Nixon persisted in setting a condition for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops: he would withdraw them only after the puppet army had been in a position to continue in their place the achievement of neo colonial-

man for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Nixon protested, none the less, and the Senate rejected the choice of the South Vietnamese people, but he obviously tried to maintain the status quo.

During the Thieu-Khuong warlike game of rat-trap, which was nothing short of a farce, the United States refused to give them the right to self-determination. He seemed to turn around and say, "I am not for it."

We have not found in the Senate any one who has been one or two individuals in Saigon's Presidential Palace.

We have not expended countless millions of dollars on the government that jails its opponents, shuts down newspapers, and kills its citizens then itself through repression."

DIPLOCRATS throughout the world and of the United States are well known for their support of the NFL overall solution because it proposes reason.

The NFL is the only one of the Viet Nam war on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people and their national rights and the right to self-determination of the people.

The NFL is the only one of the expects of the U.S. is simply that it withdraw all U.S. and "called" troops from South Vietnam.

The NFL is the only one of the any conditions and that it cease all intervention in Vietnam.

The NFL is the only one of the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves there.

The NFL is the only one of the Thieu-Khuong clique should be discarded to open avenues to peace.

If Mr. Nixon is consistent with himself, if he really wants to diminish U.S. casualties, if he really wants to end the battle and the difficulties at home and abroad, he has only one alternative to take in Vietnam: the NFL.

The NFL is the only course left to him to salvage the situation.

The NFL is the only way to put an end to the aggression against Viet Nam merely because it is the only way to prevent termination a crime equally disastrous for the United States and its citizens, for human lives and wealth.

tion to cling to the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of fire-breating and corrupt U.S. agents, and to thwart the legitimate demands of the South Vietnamese people for its replacement by a peace cabinet ready to negotiate in good faith with the Provisional Revolutionary Government for the prompt cessation of the war."

He denounced the Nixon administration's double game; application of "maximum military pressure" to secure "a position of strength" in the case of a "breakdown" in the one hand, and protestations of U.S. readiness "to negotiate" and to "look for a common ground," etc., on the other. To fight be-

Mr. Ha Van Lau concluded that the sole basis for a satisfactory settlement of the South Viet Nam problem was the NFL ten points; these will open an honorable way out for the United



Pro

**Ng
Hoang Van**
*Premier and
Nam Father*
Vice-Premier

THIS school garden had a 10 percent increase over the year.

In these times of inflation, despite of inflation, the school made in all the up kindergarten village, Quang Tinb province, 19th parallel, following the yield to the infant education number of children.

infant class-
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Cam Binh v
and dropped
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kept going
for more than
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group. In the
and Haiphong
provinces of
Ha, Thai Binh
from 85 to 90
children re-
The moves

idiums of the June 14, 1969 generation

Nguyen Van Tran, Viet Nam Workers' Party Vice-Chairman, National Committee for the Defense of the Fatherland and Front President Central Committee member and Defense Minister, **Lo Thanh**

in these 2 to 8 times in 1965. Though the U.S. aggregated 229 raids on Hanoi (Ha Tinh), on it nearly the village has 6 kindergartens for 500 children, of the 3-6 age in the cities of Hanoi and in the Hai-Hung, Nam, and Ninh Binh, per cent of the tive education, ent has gained

meeting to hail the South Viet

**DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION**

made it a infant class equipment. committed tions and show special branch of s men dig ant and trench of the child folk grow th pupils of m schools m Contribution and money have been n Over the p Bish prope

MAN REPUBLIC PRG.

ly 1,000 new school children, blackboards, chairs, all of the same period since the 1950s. The school principal, a 100,000-worth official, said that the school had 100,000 worth of bamboo trees.

Administrative mass organization production units concern for this education. Militia-raid shelters for the safety men, and the old unit trees, while general education the toys for them. of man-power to infant classes another substantial. last 2 years That has built near-

rooms for pre-
tablets and ben-
to mark. In the
Nam Ha prop-
t in nearly
day units, sup-
than 280,000
and earmarked

for the building trenches and total. The integrated pre-school in the main work is being training and instructors have been up. Apart school at schools have in many private

The construction of the garden inside the the 46,000 sq

The development

Presidium CC: "
m Van Dong,
President, Viet
Nguyen Giap,

N'S

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Ninh Binh,
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vinces.

Mr. HA VAN LAU: "At Midway Mr. Nixon Opened the Door Not to Peace But to War".

States whose honour and interests will be saved only by ending this way so costly in terms of dollars and human lives.

Taking the floor before the DRVN delegate, Mr. Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister and representative of the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government, highlighted the representative and legal character of her

government, which was
toned up by the warm wel-
come it has been receiving
in Viet Nam and in the
world. In hailing the advent
of the PRG, the remarked,
the world's people greeted
the most forceful embodi-
ment of the South Viet-
namese people's resolve to
resist U.S. aggression until
complete victory.

The South Viet Nam PRG

delegate emphasized that her government had adopted the 10-point overall solution proposed by the NFL. This fact, she said, testified to the good will of the PRG to reach a sound settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh then strongly condemned President Nixon's slighting of the "peace" pledges he

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh concluded her statement in the following terms: "The PRG of the South Viet Nam Republic is motivated by the best good-will in the current peace negotiations. The crucial point is that since the U.S. is the aggressor, it is incumbent on it to withdraw all its troops and those of its allies, without laying down any condition whatsoever".

ment of infant education (1966-68) and to discuss the tasks for the next 3 years (1969-1971), Premier Pham Van Dong said, "Infant education has become an educational branch of increasing importance, which should be built, consolidated and developed quickly in both quantity and quality to supply all children in the school age group with schooling and good schooling."

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Formation of South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government Called For by Fighting Needs and the Whole People's Aspirations

Excerpts from the report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Thu, President of the NFL, to the Congress of People's Representatives.

The Political Report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Thu and released in full by Giai Phong Press Agency consists of two main parts.

First Part: "Our people's tremendous, all-round successes in the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

Second Part: "In the flush of our victories, let us bring the resistance war against U.S. aggression for national salvation to complete triumph."

We publish below the second part of this important document (*).

FOR decades now, our people have overcome untold hardships and sacrifices for the only purpose of winning back our fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Our people cherish peace, but a real peace in genuine independence and freedom, for nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Despite their setbacks in both South and North Viet Nam and their serious difficulties in Viet Nam back home and in the rest of the world, the U.S. imperialists remain very stubborn. They still have not given up their aggressive designs.

Since coming into power, the Nixon administration has not been only continuing but also intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, sending more troops here, making more war spendings, pushing up terror operations, stepping up the "pacification" campaign to concentrate civilians, and increasing the murderous and destructive use of bombs, shells and toxic chemicals against our people and our land, thus piling up extremely savage crimes and taking the war to an unprecedented degree of ferocity. Its aim is to win a "position of strength" on the battlefield and at the conference table. It is still clinging to the Thieu-Ky-Huong reactionary puppet administration—a handful of utterly rotten and bellicose henchmen bitterly hated by our entire people and widely abhorred by the public in the world.

The US is seeking ways and means to shore up the puppet administration and beef up the puppet army with a view to the "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamization", of the war which boils down to matching Vietnamese against Vietnamese, or making Vietnamese shed blood on the battlefields in lieu of U.S. troops.

At the Paris Conference, the U.S. sticks to its stand of aggression and colonialism and balks the unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, which stalemates the conference.

The intensification of the war and the obduracy of the U.S. have exposed the hypocrisy of its pretensions of "goodwill", "desire for peace" and "respect for the right to self-determination" of the South Vietnamese people. U.S. persecution and escalation of the war against here will only bring on it more bitter setbacks.

The present posture of the U.S. is a losing one. The path it is taking is a blind alley, full of contradictions and difficulties. No designs or manoeuvres, however wicked, can stave off U.S. complete failure.

So long as the U.S. pursues its aggression in

South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people will carry on their fight till not a single aggressor is left on their land, till the U.S. and puppets are completely defeated, and till the complete liberation of South Viet Nam. The present conjuncture is very favourable to our people. The U.S. has been driven into a strategic impasse and serious political isolation, at home and in the world. The morale of U.S. troops is further sagging. GIs have become more and more disgusted with the war and are impatiently waiting for their repatriation. The puppet administration and army have sunk to a new low of debility and corruption. They are now on the brink of total collapse.

SO, the great political task for our entire people and armed forces now is:

To press our advantages resulting from the considerable, all-round successes already recorded and, on this basis, push up the all-out, devastatingly relentless offensive and seize concerted uprisings for even more substantial gains, so as to dampen the aggressive will of the US, overthrow the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration, let up a broad national, democratic coalition government, march toward complete victory and attain our goal of independence, Democracy, Peace, Neutrality and Prosperity, and achieve the ultimate reunification of the country by peaceful means.

The whole of our activity must focus on the motivation of the entire people and all their armed forces to make the greatest efforts to vigorously promote our comprehensively and unrelentingly offensive posture, on the military, political and diplomatic fields, thus forcing the U.S. to respect our people's basic national rights, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam without condition, and let the South Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

To carry out this political task, the People's Liberation Armed Forces must deal hard, stinging blows at US troops, destroying as much enemy manpower and war material as possible, so as to foil the enemy's "clear-and-hold" strategy and speed up the disintegration and collapse of the puppet army.

Our entire people must extensively develop guerrilla warfare, step up the political struggle in all urban centres and other areas still under enemy control, rise up to punish cruel enemy agents and break the enemy's grip, expand the liberated zone, thwart the enemy's plans for pacification and herding of the population, intensify agitation work among enemy troops, redouble efforts in building our military and political potentials, consolidate and continuously strengthen the hold of our revolutionary power.

The strength of our nation-wide solidarity and of our dauntlessness is matchless. It is one of the important factors deciding the final victory of the great cause of our entire people. As in the past, we are and we will remain loyal to the policy of great national union. It is our policy to achieve very broad identity of views with the people of all

strata, with all political forces, all religious communities, and all people, whatever their political leanings and past records, who now stand for peace, independence and neutrality. Because we have deeply at heart national concord, the affairs of our country and the interests of the Fatherland, we are prepared to join hands and co-operate with any one wishing to see our people live in peace, our country independent and free, and our sovereignty respected. The alliance and co-operation between the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces constitutes a firm basis for the ceaseless consolidation and expansion of the front of our people's great national union, and we must do our best to make this alliance and co-operation stronger and steadier.

REALITIES have proved the soundness of our line and foreign policies in the past, which we shall pursue and develop in the future. We attach great importance to consolidating and strengthening our solidarity and friendship with the fraternal countries, the friendly countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the peace and justice - loving people all over the world, and progressives in the United States.

We favour a good-neighbour policy toward the Kingdom of Cambodia, and resolutely support the just and certainly victorious struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the wise leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the defence of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders.

We follow a good-neighbour policy toward the Kingdom of Laos, and firmly support the struggle of the Laotian people for the strict implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and warmly acclaim the achievements of the Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front who have been beating off nibbling attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and maintaining and consolidating the liberated zone of Laos.

We are staunchly behind the national liberation movements of the Arab, African and Latin American peoples, and of Afro-Americans. We give unwavering backing to the Arab people's resistance to the Israeli aggressors, an instrument of the U.S. imperialism. We resolutely support the common drive for national independence and national construction efforts of the various nationalist countries, and the struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are ready to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regimes, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

On the diplomatic front, relying on the justice of our national liberation cause and in the defence of national independence and peace, we are resolute to maintain our legitimate position as expounded in our former 2-point statement. As in the past, we are and we will remain loyal to the policy of great national union. It is our policy to achieve very broad identity of views with the people of all

Nam "put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. We will always persevere in our serious efforts and goodwill attitude in the search for a sensible solution to the South Viet Nam issue and for the return of peace in Viet Nam. The key question, however, is that the U.S. being the aggressor in South Viet Nam, must withdraw all its troops and those of other foreign countries in its camp from South Viet Nam without setting any condition whatsoever.

We will strive our utmost to help the four-party conference in Paris progress favourably. Unless the U.S. gives up its stand of aggression and bellicose and stubborn attitude, unless it casts off the obdurate, war-mongering and rotten Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, it will have to bear full responsibility for the conference's stagnation.

THE objectives of our fight are none other than genuine independence, freedom, and power for the people, and build up a life of plenty and genuine happiness. For these objectives, our entire people have been pooling their energies, united themselves as one man, and fighting valiantly under rains of bombs and shells for more than a dozen years now, braving all hardships and difficulties, until final victory.

Now the failure of the US is already too obvious and its complete defeat is no longer left in doubt.

As for the so-called "Republic of Viet Nam," its origin, its reactionary and fascist character, its repulsive nature, are all too clear to our entire people and sober-minded people in the world. Like the Diem-Nhu brothers in the past, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique are merely creatures of the US. They are all fostered by the US as an instrument for the US neo-colonialist war of aggression. Their regime does not represent any one, save slavery and corruption. It comprises but a handful of traitors who have invited in over half a million US troops to rear roughshod on the ancestral land and slaughter their compatriots. It is the product of the US policy of neo-colonialist aggression, and a tool of the US in the "local war" here.

The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique have proved utterly bellicose and obstinate. They are clinking, tooth and nail, to the U.S. war of aggression, and trying to retain the U.S. expeditionary army. They are cracking down with utmost savagery on the people in the towns and other areas still under their control, in their desperate challenge to our people's aspiration for peace and independence. That is why they are opposed by the people of all walks of life here. That is why a movement has sprung up in the towns for the overthrow of that administration and for a peace cabinet willing to talk in good faith at the four-party conference. We give total support to these legitimate demands of the South Viet Nam townspeople. The Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration, however obdurate and fascist, will finally be toppled by our people.

We enjoy absolute political supremacy. We have the invincible strength of the bloc of great

national solidarity of the very firm, very broad united national front. We have powerful armed forces, and a vast liberated zone with people-elected administration in hamlets, villages, districts, provinces, and even in many towns, provincial capitals and cities. We have established permanent representations, missions, embassies or information bureaux in 23 countries, and have been granted membership by many international bodies. Our credit and influence in the international arena are higher than ever.

We have entered the most arduous, most intensive period of the fight. Therefore, we bend all our energies to promote our offensive posture on the political, military and diplomatic fronts, in order to win final victory.

To meet the exacting demands of the fighting and the aspirations of our entire people, and to have an organ to look after all our domestic and external affairs in this glorious stage of our history, we request the Congress of People's Representatives here, following the consultations and with complete oneness of mind between the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. and V.N.A.N.D.P.F., to consider and endorse the establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Government to rally and mobilize all our people and armed forces to defeat the US imperialist war of aggression, remove the puppet administration, achieve complete victory, achieve a peaceful, independent, democratic, and neutral South Viet Nam and the ultimate national reunification by peaceful means.

That Provisional Revolutionary Government will be a government of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national liberation. It will enforce democracy as far as the people are concerned and fight hard against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the traitors.

It will represent the bloc of great national union of our people, and will carry out a policy of broad solidarity with the people of all strata, all political forces, all nationalities, all religious communities and all patriotic Vietnamese.

It will look after the people's interests. It will mobilize the people to carry on the resistance, while improving their living standards, and resist the foreign invader while building the country.

It will work for the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

It will join forces with the fraternal countries, the friendly countries, the peace and justice-loving people in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Program of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces have charted the absolutely correct line of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation for the South Viet Nam liberation revolution, the objectives of our people's fight, as well as our basic policies. They epitomize the will and desire of our people, and are the beacon for our people in their march to final victory. Basing itself on these documents and the

resolution of the current Congress of People's Representatives, the Provisional Revolutionary Government will work out its program of action and its various policies, and decisions in order to bring to final triumph our people's military-political diplomatic struggle.

Our revolutionary power is one of the people and for the people.

For this reason, the Provisional Revolutionary Government will rely on the strength of the bloc of great national solidarity and all the political parties and mass organizations affiliated to the S.V.N.N.F.L. and the V.N.A.N.D.P.F., and will pay the greatest attention to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people of all strata, nationalities and religions, overseas Vietnamese, and Chinese nationals and other foreign residents here.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government will be the most centralized organ of power representing the will and desire of the entire South Vietnamese people. It will step up the resistance till victory. It will rally entire into consultations with any political force widely representative of the people of all strata and all political tendencies in South Viet Nam and advocating peace, independence, and neutrality, in order to form a provisional coalition government, and organize free general elections to a national assembly, to elaborate a constitution and set up a full-fledged government for South Viet Nam.

WE strongly believe that the formation of a Provisional Revolutionary Government will be a political event of paramount importance and significance, that it will be an immense source of inspiration to our entire people and all our armed forces at this moment of very glorious fighting of the nation, that it will fill all our compatriots and fighters, whether in the liberated zone or in enemy-occupied areas, with boundless confidence, will give them added combativeness, and urge them forward valiantly to win final victory.

For the destiny of the nation and in the eyes of history, the Congress of People's Representatives here has undertaken an extremely important task. With immense elation at the splendid prospects of our cause of national liberation with a deep sense of urgency and responsibility to the 14 million South Viet Nam fellow-countrymen and to the entire nation, this Congress will undoubtedly achieve brilliant successes.

Fired by our past and present successes, let us march forward heroically and break the last fetters cramped down on our country by imperialism and neo-colonialism, overthrow independence and peace on the Fatherland, and bring a life of peace, plenty, and happiness to our entire people.

Total victory will be ours!

Long live the heroic South Vietnamese people!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese nation!

(*) Emphases are ours (VNC)

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PRG First Press Conference

ON June 11, the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam gave an important press conference in the meeting room of the Ministerial Council, Gai Phong Press Agency reported.

The conference was presided over by Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG, Luu Huu Phuoc, Minister of Information and Culture, and Ung Ngoc Ky, Vice-Minister to the Presidency.

Attending the conference were Tan Duc, President of the Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists in South Viet Nam, correspondents of *Liberation Radio* and *Gai Phong Press Agency*, of the papers *Lien Minh* (Alliance), of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, *Cong Nhon* (the Worker) of the South Viet Nam Liberation TU Federation, *Nong Thon* (Countryside) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Union, *Thanh Nien* (Youth) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth Union, *Phu Nu* (Women) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Women's Union, *South Viet Nam in Struggle*, a French and English language paper, *Tri Thuc Moi* (New Intellectuals), *Co Gai Phong* (Saigon Liberation Banner), organ of the Saigon NFL Committee, and many periodicals.

Minister Luu Huu Phuoc read a communique on the formation of the PRG. Then President Huynh Tan Phat introduced the 12-point Program of Action of the PRG and replied to 30 questions put by the journalists on the significance of the formation of the PRG. He also made clear the Government viewpoint on a number of current problems and gave details on its policy.

With regards the Midway meeting between Nixon and Nguyen Van Thieu on June 8, the new government's head said that Nixon's decision to withdraw from South Viet Nam 23,000 U.S. troops was but a trick to placate public opinion in the U.S. and in the world and iron out the serious difference arising in the U.S. ruling circles. In fact, he pointed out, the Nixon administration has not at all given up its intention to block the Paris conference nor ended its opposition to the ten-point overall solution of the NFL and the setting up of a provisional national government for a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.